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VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D C., SATURDAY JANUARY 20, 1894. NO 20

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lee have moved back into their home, 915 11th street, northwest.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will speak before the Shiloh Lyceum to-morrow afternoon. Subject, "What Are We Doing?"

Miss Mamie L. Brown, formerly a graduate of the Normal School, has been re-appointed in the 8th division by Trustee L. A. Cornish.

The appointment of Hon. B. K. Brice to the trusteeship of Howard University gives general satisfaction.

Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams will be in the city some time next spring.

The Emancipators have commenced work. The people don't want any street parade.

The home for destitute women and children need support from the colored people.

The police of the city are making records by arresting colored people and vag them.

Miss Flora Batson Bergen had a full house at the Metropolitan and 19th street Baptist Churches Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Mr. Pete Meredith is able to resume business again after a severe attack of sickness.

Rev. George W. Lee will preach a sermon to the members of the Union League Club to-morrow evening.

At the meeting of the Industrial Building Association, held this week, the secretary, Mr. H. E. Baker, made his annual report, which showed that the financial condition of the association was good.

Prof. W. L. Brown had a long conference with Secretary Thurber last week. What it was the BEE is unable to state.

Mr. James A. Ross left for New York City last Saturday evening, where he will publish his paper, the Negro Democrat.

Rev. (?) Mr. White and his cohorts called on the President and asked the renomination of Messrs. C. H. J. Taylor and H. C. C. Astwood

Mrs. Leonadas Lewis has been appointed a sewing teacher in the public schools. This is a worthy and deserving appointment.

Mrs. Gussie Black Henderson, who recently cut her hand, has sufficiently recovered to be at her desk again in the recorder's office.

The latest rumor is that there will be a change in the colored high school. There is no school in the city that is more in need of reformation than the high school.

Dr. John R. Francis has a practice of which he should feel proud.

Mr. W. A. Stewart can boast of his success as a young man.

Mr. Dickie Moore, of the Acanthus Club, will soon become a benedict. Mr. Moore is a young, enterprising man, and is no doubt related to one of the oldest and most highly respected families in this city. The lady with whom Mr. Moore will unite is one of refinement and culture.

THEY SAY.

Be what you seem to be.

Watch your friends.

Be up and doing is the watch word of the hour.

The High School needs a head.

If the Colored America nwants to know more let the BEE know.

Judge Miller and Kimball favor a bastardy law.

The women should be protected against false men.

When a woman loses her reputation she loses all.

Be careful how you talk.

Watch everybody is what we should do.

When you do a thing do it right.

Look out for the BEE in its new dress.

It is well to look wise at times.

Never break a promise when you make one.

Be careful how you talk.

The Sporting Editor wolud be a Benedict if he were not afraid.

All is quiet in the city government.

Col. J. W. Ross is now in control.

Col. Parker will resign.

That is good news to colored republicans.

No negro republican need apply.

His interest is on white republicans and not negroes.

Mr. Cleveland is right on the Hawaiian question.

Let us be thankful that times are not harder than what they are.

Flora Batson is the queen of song.

Strange is a great elocutionist and personator.

"What Are We Doing," is the subject of W. Calvin Chase's address before the Shiloh Lyceum to-morrow afterooon.

The BEE is not a charity newspaper.

It does not depend on contributions.

Do your duty is all that can be expected.

A better day will come for us all.

Every thief fears every bush an doffi cer.

All that glitters is not gold.

J. K. is a s mooth writer.

Be true to those who are true to you.

Never give up an old friend for a new one.

Rev. Robert Johnson is a worker.

Life is a chance and nothing more.

Everything in life is chance.

Some peoples' tongues often do harm.

Speak the truth when it is not necessary to lie.

Never lie to do one an injury.

Ross is in New York.

His democratic paper will be issued soon.

The Conservator must have it in for Grover.

THE PRESIDENT RIGHT.

It is no use disguising the fact, President Cleveland is right on the Hawaiian question. The native Hawaiians are negroes, pure and simple, and when the queen was overthrown by a set of renegades it was to destroy a negro government.

It is the charactetics of some white people when they see negroes in control to deprive them of all they have, An act that is morally right in itself is constitutionally right. Every American negro, not withstanding public sentiment or party feelings, should uphold the hands of the President and denounce this wholesale theivery against the Hawaiian people and their noble queen. No man has done as much to defend and protect the rights of Hawaiian people than Hon. Celso Ceasar Mareno. No man has worked harder than he, no man has explained the situation to the President or Congress better than he has, and yet there is an attempt on the part of a few prejudiced senators and congressmen to defeat the President in this just act.

A POPULAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Gen. Adams of Kentucky is one of the most popular southern gentlemen ever elected to Congress. He is not only a popular member but a great worker, as a friend of the union soldier he is a tireless worker. From the time he gets his breakfast until the convening of congress at noon he is found plowing through the various departments especialy the pension office, where any number of pension claims of old soldiers are being speedily pushed by him. It pays to keep a man like Gen. Adams in congress—a true representative of the people like the illnstrious Lincoln. There is none to humble to have the ear of Gen. Adams whenever or wherever they may find him. Gen. Adams is a great man, and the Republicans of his District will honor themselves and the old State of Keutucky by returning Gen. Adams to Congress.

ELECTRICALLY BAKED BRICKS.

The Current Simplifies an Important Industrial Operation.

A Western inventor has designed an ingenious arrangement for baking bricks by electricity. The machine is a simple contrivance, consisting of a table covered with iron brick moulds, to which the electric current is applied. The table is 14 by 8 feet and holds 1,000 moulds, which are joined together like a lot of "pigeon holes." Each mould is the size of a brick which has been pressed, but not baked, and each has a loose cover so fitted as to follow the brick as it shrinks. The bricks are taken from the presses and placed in the moulds, the covers adjusted and the current turned on. The iron sides of the moulds form the "resistance" and the bricks are virtually inclosed by walls of fire. When the bricks have shrunk to the right size the sinking covers of the moulds automatically turn off the current, the baking is done and the bricks are dumped. It is claimed that only three and one-half hours are required to bake bricks by this process, and they are harder and better than by the present method.

Good Words for the Donkey.

Of all horseflesh, so to speak, the patient, little, commonplace, every-day ass takes the lead. There is no denying him the palm. Were I a Homer, or a Dante, or even a Holmes, I would indite an epic, or at least a rhyme, to the character, strength and courage of this noblest of the race. In every country where severe economies are thrust upon the people, the donkey comes to the rescue, and does the work which no other creature alive can do. He lives on nothing; he is rarely fed—in times of drought or severe work some barley—but is turned loose to find what he may. He is never vicious or obstinate, but works faithfully till his poor old ears flop downward from age, and he literally falls under his load and dies in his tracks, after serving his often cruel master some score or more of years. When he is put to work as a yearling he does not last so long. I have ridden one at eighteen months which had been trained but two weeks, and yet was gentle, bridle-wise and well-gaited. Where is there such a horse?

One sees Arabs coming into Constantinople with a donkey-load of wood, which they sell for three francs. They have come twenty-five miles with it, sell it and next day ride the donkey back. As a meal costs them but two cents, the wood nothing, and the donkey does all the work, what seems a small profit is really a good one. And who is it that earns it?

All saddle beasts in the East go what our Anglomaniacs call "artificial" gaits. In fact, three-fourths of all the animals in the world do so. Mules which are ridden always "sidle" or amble; all donkeys running-walk, rack, or amble. But nowhere except in our Southern States have these gaits been studied as an art, improved on and bred from.

The donkey in Algeria rarely has a saddle. He has a pad, very similar to the pad on which the bespangled queens of the sawdust ring dance their short hour to delighted boys and rustics. This pad has no stirrups, and is so wide as to make a seat on it extremely tiring to the uninitiated. The Arab sits astride or sidewise, and as the pad is rarely girthed, or at best by a slender rope, it is like walking a tight-rope or managing a birch-bark canoe to sit on it until you "catch on." Between this pad, which serves equally for riding or loading, and the saddle of the Spahi there is a vast category of sizes and styles, all, however, much too wide. A pair of stirrups is often improvised by tying two bags together, putting them across the pad, turning in one corner, and thrusting the foot into the pocket thus made. The flimsy pretext for saddle or harness used all over the East would be cast on the dump by the poorest American farmer. He would not risk his bones with it.—Col. T. A. Dodge, in Harper's.

Absolutely Gone.

Very little remains of the London nooks and corners so vividly described by Charles Dickens. Dickensland no longer has a real existence. But what does that matter? The trans-atlantic pilgrim to the shrine of the master clamors to be shown the house in which Mr. Pickwick lived, the court in which Mr. Krook made such a very uncomfortable end of it, the actual public house which displayed Mr. Samuel Weller's extensive and peculiar knowledge of London in so remarkable a degree, the Old Curiosity Shop, Tom-all-alone's, the Wooden Midshipman and all the rest of it. Why should he not be gratified? Demand inevitably creates supply, and the vivid imagination of the guides stands in place of fact. Any old house the history of which is not clearly known serves to preserve an illusion. A curious instance of the way in which people are sometimes quite unconsciously and innocently led into error in these matters, writes Dickens the younger, is to be found in John Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens." Mr. Forster gives a picture of Tavistock House, which is, no doubt, accepted as a faithful representation of the house as it was when lived in it. But, as it is not. A later ortico, or porch, to ad this portico, of ens knew nothing,

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914, 7th bet. I & K Sts.,. w.

The "ECONOMY" Shoe House.
706 SEVENTH ST. N. W., FOUR DOORS ABOVE G.
Will sell all goods at a great sacrifice, commencing SATURDAY, Jan. 13th, for one week only, to make room for our Spring stock. We have no old stock to offer you, nor have we any bankrupt or shoddy goods, but clean, fresh goods, bought and selected by expert shoe buyers. "All goods warranted."
Note the following prices below:
Infants' shoes that were 35c, now 23c; Child's Dong. Patent Tip spring heel button worked buttonholes, 5 to 8, that were 67c, now 48c; Child's Dong. patent tip spring heel button (worked buttonholes) 8½ to 11, that were 85c, now 67c; Misses' Dong. (worked buttonholes), patent tip spring heel button, 11 to 2, that were 85c, now 74c; Misses Dong. spring heel button, 12 to 2, that were $1, now 76c. Ladies Dong. patent tip button that were $1 25, now 98c; Ladies' Dong. patent tip Blucher lace that were $1 75, now $1 25; Youths' shoes from 11 to 2, all solid leather, that were $1 25, now 99c; Boys' shoes with nickel brads in the bottom of soles, smooth and comfortable, the wear unsurpassed by any shoe on the market, reduced for this week only to $1 25.
Men's hand-sewed stick downs for tender feet that were $1 50, for $1. Men's working shoes, all solid leather, for 98c. Men's hand process calf shoes, all styles and sizes, that were $2 50, now $1 98. Ladies Goat Slippers, 10 c,
We will give to every one that cuts this coupon out and present to us from January 20th to February 1st, a pair of our $1 boys and misses' shoes for 75c. This is a chance not often seen, so you had better come early or your size may be sold.

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HENRY E. BAKER,
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THE BEE.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

SENATOR BRUCE SUCCEEDS BISHOP BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, held in this city January 16th, Senator Bruce was unanimously elected trustee to succeed Bishop J. M. Brown, deceased. A better selection for this important position could not have been made. Mr Bruce is a broad minded, progressive man of the new school; he has had large and varied experience in public affairs, and, taken all in all, is probably the best equipped, all around man among us. His election is an additional guarantee to the country that the management of the University are determined to keep that institution fully abreast of the times and to make it what its founders intended i should be—a great national anti color line sea of learning.

We were pleased to meet, among those who attended the meeting of

the board, that grand old warrior whose name honors the institution—Gen. O O Howard. It is an inspiration to shake hands with such a man and recall the many battles he has fought the many sacrifices he has made for the weak and the oppressed of both races, white and colored. He is as bouyant, enthusiastic and as full of fight as when we first met him twenty five years ago. May the Lord spare him to us many years more.

Dr. Pres rey, whose all and graceful form attracts attention wherever he appears, a tended the meeting He is an earnest, conscientious man who believes that the colored people of this country have a glorious future before them, and that Howard University is one of the instruments through which that future is assured. The name of Patton will ever be revered on University Hill.

The scholarly and eloquent young minister, Rev. Cornelius Patton, attended this meeting of the board. One can not look upon him without being reminded of his sainted father, who, for a dozen years, as president of the university, conducted the affairs of that institution. We remember him when, as a little boy, he engaged in the innocent sports of the college boys on the campus and won their hearts by his kindness and courtesy. He loves Howard University and the University loves him. His intimate friends have nicknamed him "Old Reliable" because of the tenacity with which he clings to what he believes to be high and just. He is now a resident of Brooklyn, but Washington still claims him as one of her honored sons.

The venerable and much beloved Dr. Storrs also honored us by his presence at the meeting. He is a man who has given the best years of his life to the education and elevation of the colored race Through the instrumentality of the American Missionary Society, of which he is the father, institutions of learning have been established all over the south land and thousands of colored boys and girls have been and are still being, educated and equipped for the higher duties of life. God bless Dr Storrs and the noble work in which he is engaged.

The University at present is presided over by the serene and genial Dr. J. E Rankin, one of God's noblemen. It seems but yesterday, and yet more than twenty years have passed, since he came to this city to take charge of the First Congregational Church. Young, handsome, and singularly gifted, he was eagerly sought by the social four hundred of that day, but in vain. he came to do his master's work and right royally he did it. Oh, what a storm of indignation was aroused when from his pulpit, Sabbath after Sabbath he thundered against iniquity in high places, denounced the injustice and outrage to which colored people were subjected, and defended, as no minister in this city had ever dared to do, the cause of the oppressed!

He has never changed. Many of our white friends in recent years have grown lukewarm towards us and fallen away from our causes, but this man stands today as he has ever stood, immovable as a rock. We are fortunate in having such a man at the head of this great institution of learning.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Washington Correspondent to Negro Solicitor, Iowa.

Our local entity, the BEE, is buzzing quite angrily over the action of Hon. Claude M. Johnson of Kentucky, head of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who, as the BEE claims, is dropping the colored female employees of the Bureau too rapidly and because of too thinly disguised prejudice. There is no mistaking the truth of the statement that the colored girls are loosing their places rapidly, notwithstanding the fact that they are civil service appointees. This is too much. When we aspire to and get decent employment to be kicked out, when we are satisfied to grovel to be spit upon as inferiors.

From the Langston City Herald.

In the little disputation had between Hon C. H. J Taylor and Hon. Mercer Langston, over the latter's alleged application for Recorder Bruce's position under the present administration, it would seem that Langston is on top and that old alphabet had the brand and a black eye. "Lie out somewhere!" Who told it? Echo says Brother T.

From the Negro Solicitor.

Whenever republicans get in office they clean the appointive offices of all the democrats. They simply "turn the rascals out." But when the democrats get in the republicans stand outside and cry, "Don't forget your civil service reform policy."

From the Chicago Appeal.

Despite of all that is said and done against him, the Afro American, in many instances, will live as long as any body and will accumulate wealth. Thus Billy Moore has just died in Dallas county, Alabama aged 108 years. Also Thomy LaFon died in New Orleans, December 22nd, aged 82, leaving an estate valued at $800,000. He was an unostentatious man and lived in a plain, simple manner. He this year built a home for Afro-American orphans and aged and infirm people He was educated in Europe and spoke English, French and Spanish. He owned houses in every section of New Orleans.

From the Savannah Tribune.

Democrats, the entire country over, were not satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's appointment of Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State, he being a Republican, but they were subsidized by the Democratic press. The wound was re-opened when the president appointed Wayne McVeigh, another Republican, to a foreign consulate. Well, the republicans can afford to give the Democrats a few able men as their need demands.

From the Arkansas Dispatch.

President Cleveland is determined that the promises made by Gorman, Whitney, Carlisle and other leaders of the Democratic party—that if you colored citizens will support us, we will treat you as citizens, and give you positions of honor and trust—but when C. H. J. Taylor s placed before the Democratic United States Senate what a broad smile of chagrin passes over the faces of the democratic leaders. "We can not confirm him; he is a negro!" "Yes," says the President, "but did you not promise him this position in the campaign?" "Yes." "Well," says the President, "I wash my hands. I'll send in his name and if you do not confirm him the sin will be upon you and your children." Go on, Mr. President, the colored citizens are observing your acts.

From the Indianopolis World.

Judge not our race by its worst specimens. The worth of the white people is not weighed by its loafers and ne'er do wells, but by its best and brainest members. The negro value should be stimated by its capable leaders, its loquent lawyers, learned theologians, enterprising merchants, skilled physicians. courageous editors, and the respectable working classes throughout the land. This is the true test.

From the Omaha Progress.

When one will take the pains to acquaint himself with the history of the negro race he will lear much, and have occassio s to feel proud of the now down-trodden race. From the earl est ages to the present, the history of the negro—written and unwritten—teems with illustrious examples of the capabilities of the race In literature, art, and science the race has figured quite prominently, and during the early days took the prominent rank in them all.

From the Omaha Enterprise.

Mrs. Chas. S. Morris, who recently lost his wife while he was studying law at Ann Harbor, Mich., is now located in Boston, and is about to enter a seminary to prepare for the Baptist ministry.

Morris ought to enter something. Dead beats and played out politicians either write books or enter the ministry. —BEE.

From the New South.

We are extremely curious to know what is the matter with the President and his negro allies. Has he given up the idea of doing anything for them or does he still bear them in mind? It seems to us high time that he does something for them. They are getting extremely cold and are no doubt feeling forsaken.

Well, it is just the kind of medicine most of these fellows really need. Many of them got angry with the republicans and President Harrison because they were not given office, but it has turned out that they have only jumped out of the frying pan into a very hot fire. we have no doubt their very sad experiences will cure them completely of their deplorable malady and restore them to their first love.

From the Arkansas Dispatch.

James W. Ross, the colored democrat, called on the Civil Service Commission and asked for an investigation of the wholesale descharge of colored girls from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. What is the matter with our democratic friends? Can't you enforce your own laws? But Brother Ross posesses more courage than our friend B. F. Adair did on the seperate coach bill when berore the legislature of which he was a member. He was afraid to oppose the measure because the white man said, "O don't say anything!" Then again, where are our white republicans who profess so much love for the negro, and yet a democrat has to intercede for the girls of our race who were given position by merit of examination.

GARRETT GOES TO THE GRAND JURY.

SMITH AND HEWLETT ASSIST THE PROSECUTION. WHAT COLORED ATTORNEYS CAN DO.

Alon C. Garrett, who was charged with rape on Benedine Brown some time ago, was concluded in the police court yesterday morning. Garrett was represented by Messrs. Campbell Carrington, wm. A. Cook, and Edward Southerland, all white. Mr. Garrett has been under the impression that the weight and standing of white attorneys would have influenced the court. But the law and authorities that Mr. Smith presented outweighed all of the inexhaustable arguments that were pr sented by the counsels for the defense.

This case is strongly illustrative of the fact that colored men have ability and what is term d influence by laiety friends in the trial of causes in the courts of the District is of no avail.

There have been examples of recent da e by those of the race by the employment of white attorneys soley on the ground of their alleged influenee with the court.

The result of this prosecution, which was practically conducted by Messrs Smith and Hewlett as assistants to the assistant United States District Attorney, absolutely destroys this idea and demonstrates the fact that learning and ability in the law, whether under the cover of white or black skin, is equally successful.

There are a number of colored lawyers who have proven their ability in the conduct of criminal cases, and who have demonstrated their loyalty to their clients. would it not be well for some colored people, who are so deeply interested in the race, to recognize them by employment when they need some one to honestly serve their interest?

Judge Miller has the approval of the very best people in this city in holding this man for the grand jury for one of the most offensive crimes that has ever been committed.

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THE CULUMBIA DESK CALENDAR,

Which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a serie of bright pen-drawings through i pages. It also contains, as usual man appropriate and interesting contribu tions from people both bright and wiset

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

From the Arkansas Dispatch.

HE WAS PENNED IN TO DIE.

Victim of a Mine Disaster Tells of Being Buried Alive.

The feelings that come to the victim of a mine disaster are thus related by an old miner, says the Chicago Journal:

"I was working very quietly, away back from the shaft of the mine and all alone. My labors were interrupted by a dull, smothered roar that was followed by falling earth, and then I realized that I was penned in, that the mine was wrecked, and that my life was worth very little.

"The noise soon died away, and things were much as they were before. But a little distance from my position the earth had fallen and blocked the path. I was at first overcome with fear. I imagined I could hear my brains grinding in a tunnel. Then I lost all consciousness.

"When I awoke again I was somewhat more calm, and began to move about. I crawled along over great banks of earth that had fallen for a distance of fully one hundred feet, then I heard groans, and I knew that I was near some injured miner. But here my progress stopped, and I had to quit.

"A few hours later my light burned out, and then my misery was complete. For eight days I remained quite near that one spot, hoping against hope for deliverance. It came eventually.

"I heard the sound of picks, and some glimmer of the miners' lamps shone through various crevices. When an opening was made I crawled out, and I assure you that I gave thanks.

"Yes, that's why people say I look old now, when I am only thirty-five, and that is why my hair is gray. But I assure you that an aged expression and gray hair are endurable, but to starve to death in a mine is the awfullest and deadliest way to beat out a man's existence in this world that I can conceive of."

How the End will Come.

M. Camille Flammarion says that in all probability, notwithstanding all circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun, in twenty million years or more—perhaps thirty—since condensation in a relatively moderate rate will give it on one hand seventeen million years of existence, while, on the other hand, the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to forty million years, it is still incontestable that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the great book and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun. Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably, in the case of Jupiter and perhaps Saturn. No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the moon appears to have preceded us towards the final desert. Mars is much further advanced than the earth towards the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea, which insensibly and by slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erasure alone all the land on our planet will be covered by water in 10,000,000 years.

Jim-Jam Valley.

Jim-Jam Valley, Cal., is nature's effective rival of the Keeley Institute at Dwight. It derives its name through the marvelous dipsomania cures it has effected by means of the strange phenomena seen within the mountain-inclosed valley. It is an arid place, and neither vegetation, animal nor man can live within the bewitching place. On all sides, leaving only a small pass for an opening into it, the valley is surrounded by mountains, whose bold peaks are capped with the white of everlasting snow. Refreshing rivulets trickle down from the mountain sides and sparkle for a brief time in the sands whereon the sun ceaselessly shines with a heat that consumes them.

The valley of the Jim Jams is the home of the mirage. After penetrating a short distance a panorama gigantic, with kaleidescopic tendencies, begins to unfold before you. Cities, mountains, Sahara-like deserts, rivers bordered by the palms and ferns and grasses of the Southland, mule trains, mining scenes, ships at sea and other scenes reflected from distances more or less remote quiver in the atmosphere, descend and mix themselves in the conglomeration of antics and contortions and are weird and grotesque in the extreme. And so appalling are they that few who have entered the valley once care to make another experiment. Col. Majors says that there is a place in Arizona where scenes of living beauty present themselves, and that people have been led to their deaths in their efforts to locate Paradise, which seemed so close. He tells also of an instance where a train on the Southern Pacific had been in the habit of stopping at a certain hamlet, and it was at this place that a party of Eastern tourists had desired to stop. What was their surprise to see instead of a few rude houses a fine town teeming with life and trade. It vanished. But an engineer who was with the party found the town that had been so accurately pictured a year later on the Gulf of California, 300 miles away.

Could Happen Only In Kentucky.

A young couple who attended the races yesterday afternoon found themselves in a very embarrassing predicament. They were just about to enter the grand-stand from the rear, when a bottle of whiskey dropped from the pocket of a man who was sitting on the railing high above them. The bottle struck the young man's shoulder, and was broken. The contents ran over his clothes and spattered on the dress of the young lady. Everywhere they went so much attention was attracted by the odor that they left in great embarrassment, not caring to be looked upon as walking distilleries.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TIES WERE TOO STRONG.

Divorce Could Not Keep Them Separated After 30 Years of Married Life.

A secret wedding occurred recently in Columbus, O., under most unusual circumstances. The most peculiar feature of the strange matrimonial event is that the contracting parties had been married to each other nearly twenty years ago, and quite recently separated by divorce. The groom was John Walsh, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Columbus. The bride was his former wife, Josephine, whose friends are among the oldest and best families of the city. Mr. Walsh is an extensive real estate dealer, and has long been one of the wealthiest men of the North Side. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh occupied an elegant home, and their married life, until of recent date, seemed to be all sunshine.

The public was profoundly surprised last June to hear that Mrs. Walsh had sued for divorce on the grounds of incompatibility of temper and harsh treatment. Every one who knew John Walsh personally was satisfied that he was guilty of no grievous wrong. The same people, or those of them who also knew Mrs. Walsh, were sure that she had been a good and faithful wife. Therefore, it soon came to be understood that Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, because of a combination of trivial controversies and a mutual desire to avoid further disputes, had agreed to permanently disagree by separating forever. It was a very solemn step, and it was not taken hastily. They considered it several weeks while living together beneath the same roof and in the house both had called home for so many years. Finally, however, Mrs. Walsh took the decisive action, and her suit being uncontested, the courts soon did the rest. She was granted an unconditional decree of divorce, and Mr. Walsh generously settled upon her a goodly share of his estate. Mrs. Walsh removed to No. 1411 Summit street, while her divorced husband took up his residence at the Park Hotel.

It was not long until both began to long for the old home, with its cherished memories and its many comforts, but pride stepped in when harsh feeling left, and they remained apart. Mrs. Walsh was perhaps not the greater sufferer of the two, but she was the first to succumb to the pains of separation. Putting back pride, chagrin, everything but the old devotion for her husband, she made the first overture. Mr. Walsh was more slow to forget what he regarded as the great injury he had suffered. He hesitated, and for a time it seemed the divorce suit would outlive the rekindled fires of affection. One day recently Mrs. Walsh carried to her former husband's office deeds for all the property he had conveyed to her when the separation occurred. With these deeds she took to him others for all the property she had possessed before their marriage, which was of considerable value. She gave them to him, and then, standing there practically penniless and alone in the world, asked him to take her back to his heart and home.

"I have made over all my property to you, as you will observe by these deeds," said Mrs. Walsh, "and now I want to again be your loving wife, as of old. If you will not consent to a reunion, then I want to die, and I shall take my own life, leaving what I had and what you gave me to you."

Mr. Walsh thrust back the deeds to the property, and in their stead took to his arms the woman whose undying devotion had replaced her upon that pedestal in man's heart which can be occupied only by his wife. A marriage license was secured for the second time, and a ceremony duly performed. The affair has been kept very quiet, and this is the first announcement of the happy finale in the troubles of John and Josephine Walsh.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Notebook a Detriment.

The young reporter may be known by the prominence which he gives his notebook. He produces it on all occasions and on no occasion at all. A young reporter who had failed to bring out the expected utterance from a prominent politician, and had nothing to show for his labor but a string of colorless platitudes, was lamenting his ill-luck to a veteran. "You used your notebook, didn't you?" asked the latter. The junior admitted the soft impeachment. "You scared the game," said the veteran; "you will never be a good interviewer until you throw away your notebook." And there is much truth in what the veteran said, if you have a good memory and the power of mental concentration to a high degree. Without the presence of the notebook the really important public man will sit back comfortably in the most comfortable chair in the room and let his ideas unguarded play. He will smoke, and, if he is an ambitious man, and the interviewer smokes, he will give the latter a good cigar. Tobacco is a great aid to the indiscretion of utterance that is the making of a good interview.—Boston Transcript.

A Very Nice Game.

A young physician of this city is engaged to a very estimable young lady, and is permitted to visit her three times a week. The mother of the young lady is possessed of a very strongly developed sense of propriety and does not believe in familiarity, particularly kissing before marriage. She therefore arranged to have her little nephew with her on these visiting days to keep guard over the decorum of the young couple in the drawing-room while she attended to her household duties.

Now it happened during one of these visits that mamma desired to speak to her daughter and entered the room abruptly. She was amazed to see her seated on the physician's lap with both arms twined about his neck, while her nephew was groping about the room with his eyes tightly bandaged with the young man's handkerchief.

"Doctor!" the angry woman exclaimed, "what does this mean?"

But before the embarrassed couple could reply her nephew answered:

"Why, auntie, he's teaching me to play blind man's buff. Don't you think it's nice?"—New York Herald.

An Attribute.

Miss Sweetly—Are you a bull or a bear, Jack?

Jack Brokaw—Oh, I'm a bear, darling. Why?

Miss Sweetly—A bear! Oh, how nice! Then you—you must——

Jack Brokaw—Yes, whenever I get the chance.

And he cornered her.—Bulletin.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1893.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey Avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited express trains 11:30 a. m., 8:15, p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3:30, p. m. express 1:50 night

For Pittsburg and Cleveland express daily 11:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way Stations †5:30 p. m

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis and New Orleans 11:10 p. m. daily; Sleeping Cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily

For Baltimore weeks days x3:35, 5:00, 6:35, x7.15 (8:00, 45-minutes), x8 05, 8.30, x9.30, (10 00 45-minutes), a. m. x11..00, x12.05, 12.15, x2.15, (3 00 45-minutes), 3 25, x4.28, 4.31, x5.00, x5.30, 5.35, x6.20, 6 30, x8.00, 81.5, x9 00, x9.50, x11.30, and 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3,35, (8.00, 45-minutes), x8.05, 8 30, x9.30, a. m.. x12.00 x12.05, 1.00, x2.15, (3.00, 45-minutes) 3.25, 4.31, x5.00, 6.30, x8.00, x9.00, x9.50, 10:00, x11.30, 11.35. p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.15 and 8.30 a. m., 12.15 and 4.28 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.31 p. m.

For Frederick, †11.30, a. m., 1.15 †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †11.30 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Foyd and way points, *7.05 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, †8.00 †8.00 *10.00 a. m., †12.45, †3.35, †4.33 5.35, 7.05 9 40, †11.30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, *10.00 a. m, 1.15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, daily 3.35, 8 00, (10.00, a. m. ex. Sun Dining Car) (12.00 Dining Car). 3.00, (5.00 Dining Car), 8.00 (11.30 p. m., Sleeping Car, open at 10.00 o'clock.)

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†Except Sunday, *Daily. ‡Sunday only.

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All letters, etc., should be addressed

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Washington D. C

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WHERE THE BEE CAN BE HAD

Prof. J. W. Fowler, s, 318 3 d street, s. e.

J. H. Beller, Druggist, corner 18th and M treet, northwest.

Philadelphia House, 348 Penn. Ave., n. w.

W. W. Jackson, 228 4½ street, n. w

Moses avne, 205 4½ street, n. w.

J. P. Stewart, 352 Pennsylvania Ave. n. w.

NEW YORK CITY.

D. A. Green, 429, 6th Ave.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20 th, 1894

Locals.

Read the advertisements in the BEE and when you want first class goods for January don't fail to patronize them.

IF you want first-class goods at a low price don't fail to call on the advertisers in this paper and tell them you saw their advertisement in THE BEE and they will be sure to give you first-class goods for little money.

There are a lot of finest grade black and brown Derbys at Joseph Auerbach's, 623 Pennsylvania ave., hatter and outfitter, that were sold at $3 and $4. which they are selling now at $1 50, to gain room for spring. Call in early to see them, they are selling very rapidly.

The patrons of the BEE must pay for all advertisements, in the way of notices, deaths, marriages &c. No matter of a persons nature will be inserted unless it paid for.

One Beautiful furnished room for Rent 1743 T street n. w.

The Capital Savings Bank and the Industrial Building Association are two of the most reliable institutions in the city.

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THREE DOLLAR

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Moreland BROS.,

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THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Six five-cent restaurants are now running in New York.

Mrs. Ann Baldy, the oldest woman in Indiana, is dead at the age of 104 years.

The Bank of England has been examined by the Government and pronounced sound.

The D. Lathrop book company, of Boston, has failed with liabilities of $250,000.

A Montevideo dispatch reports Admiral Mello suffering from wounds and disease.

Over one hundred New York editors have formed a Republican State Editorial Association.

Farm hands are in demand in Colorado and Dakota. The services of 4,500 have been engaged in Chicago.

The Laflin & Rand powder mill at Rifton, Ulster County, N. Y., blew up on the 6th inst., and four men were killed.

Fifteen thousand men and boys are waiting at various points along the Hudson River for the ice harvest to begin.

A Chicago special says a small dividend on World's Fair stock will probably be paid about the middle of the month.

Mayor Manning vetoed the resolution of the Albany Common Council for the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws.

Governor Flower has ordered that the New York Custodial Society for Feeble Minded Women, at Newark, be investigated.

Huyler Westervelt, the famous pitcher of the New Jersey Athletic Club, has signed a contract with the New York league club.

The steamer A. L. Mason struck a snag at Delta Landing, Miss., and was sunk with a loss of $175,000. Three persons were injured.

May Barrowcliff, the young woman assaulted in Jersey City, gives signs of returning consciousness, but thus far her memory is a blank.

British troops have been fired upon by the French in Senegambia, but it may have been blunder, as both forces were hunting native marauders.

An explosion in the Albany Theatre Saturday last caused the total destruction of the building. The city building adjoining was considerably damaged.

Governor Flower has ordered all employees of the State to undergo civil service examinations, and all persons not properly qualified must vacate their positions.

The citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., propose to form a law and order league to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight. They are determined to prevent the fight at any cost.

Fifty-two prisoners are now confined in Chicago jails charged with murder. The arrests for lesser crimes were nevr so numerous, and the jails are overflowing.

Hon Marius Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., a well-known politician and lawyer, died on the 6th inst., aged eighty-three years. He held a number of important offices.

The latest reports from Brazil indicate that the Government is more than holding its own against the insurgents, but the news is so colored that the real facts are difficult to learn.

The Ohio Farmers' Alliance, in convention at Columbus, adopted a resolution unanimously demanding that President Cleveland remove J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Britain is to have thirty-two new warships, among them two battleships, to cost $5,000,000 apiece, and a cruiser designed to be the biggest, swiftest and most powerful in the world.

Andrew Carnegie, on the steamer as he is about to start for Egypt, told a reporter that he is not afraid of the income tax, and that he would like to see so low a tariff established that it would be a permanent one.

The cutter Corwin has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. The Captain stated to a United Press reporter that there had been a big row in Hawaii, and that the Queen was probably back on her throne.

An Austrian has invented a powerful shears for cutting torpedo nets on warships. The shears are attached to the head of the torpedoes, and they gash the net without reducing the speed of the torpedo or exploding it.

Dr. Parkhurst, in a published statement, indirectly charges District Attorney Nicholl and the extraordinary Grand Jury with dishonesty in not securing the indictment of Police Inspectors Williams and Schmittberger.

The New York Mercantile Exchange has approved Governor Flower's suggestions in his annual message for the suppression of the sale of oleomargarine, and endorsed Senator Hill's Senate bill to protect the dairy interests.

Bradstreet's reports that resumptions of work in industrial lines were very numerous last week. There were reported 480 business failures throughout the United States, as compared with 318 the week before and 313 in the week a year ago.

Civil service reform is being enforced at Albany, N. Y. Thirteen colored laborers about the capitol building all went down trying to spell "arithmetic." "Ain't dat great," said one of the unfortunates, "makin' us take a 'zamination to clean spittoons?"

A sensitive hangman in Australia cut his throat rather than hang a woman.

The Pope has written another, more emphatic, letter upholding the Republic in France.

Dissolute women driven out of New York city are taking refuge in Canada in large numbers.

The cruiser Olympia's speed being officially determined as 21.686 knots, the builders get $400,000 premium.

Mgr. Satolli is to be elevated to a cardinalate, it is reported, at the consistory expected to meet in March.

The French Government will promptly apologize for the slaughter of British troops by a French force in Sierra Leone.

Germany is thought to be trying to turn the Sicilian outbreak to account in provoking war between Italy and France.

Money was never before more plenty in Wall street, and loans are easy. There is a decidedly bullish tendency in stocks.

Premier Rhodes threatens that if Britain meddles too much in South Africa the African colonies "may deal elsewhere."

The crank who fired a revolver at Delmonico's uptown restaurant in New York was convicted of assault in the second degree.

Chicago bandits bound the clerk of a loan office, covered him up with clothes, stole between $5,000 and $10,000 and escaped.

Germany's Chancellor writes that recent events in the United States and India have increased the importance of the silver question.

Col. William L. Brown and Isidor Straus are Tammany's candidates for District-Attorney Fellows's and Comptroller Fitch's seats in Congress.

Capt. Lendy, killed in Sierra Leone, wrote to England last July that he should not be surprised to see French soldiers on British territory in West Africa.

Irish Nationalists may overthrow the Gladstone Government unless they get guarantees that Home Rule shall be kept at the head of the ministerial programme.

The rumor is revived at Washington of the contemplated resignation of Attorney-General Olney and the appointment of Postmaster-General Bissell as Attorney-General.

The alleged deficit in the Chicago city treasury has resulted in the appointment of W. T. Ackerman, late Auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, as Comptroller.

There has been a battle in Honduras between the Government troops on the one hand and the rebels and their Nicaraguan allies on the other. There are conflicting reports as to the result.

Nearly all the persons arrested for bribery and repeating in Albany during the late election have been discharged for lack of evidence. Two or three cases will be sent to the Grand Jury.

The Florida Methodist Conference passed resolutions calling for the suppression of the Mitchell-Corbett prize fight. Governor Mitchell telegraphed the conference: "I shall endeavor to do my duty."

Bishop McNierny, of the Albany diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, is dead. He was one of the most distinguished American prelates of the church, and a member of the Board of Regents of New York.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has requested the Legislature to impeach Attorney-General Engley on the ground that he has refused to give legal advice to the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor when requested.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Ex-General Master Workman Powderly and ex-General Worthy Foreman Hugh Cavanaugh are under indictment before the General Executive Board, and in a fair way to be expelled from the order.

Newspapers at Berlin state that the recent massacre of Catholic at Krosche, Russia, by Cossacks, was due to the express order of Gen. Kakhanoff, Governor of Vilna. The papers declare that sixty persons were killed and 100 injured by the Cossacks.

Gen. Gourko, the Russian commander at Warsaw, is again reported to be near death. Numerous explanations of Gourko's illness have been given. One is that he was poisoned, another that he has gangrene of the foot, and a third that he has a complication of nervous diseases.

Miss Helen Cook, daughter of John L. Cook, a millionaire lumberman of Toronto, Canada, was married to Walter Henry Cooper, a private in the local infantry school, whose pay is but thirty cents per day. Miss Cook, who is very handsome, is only sixteen. Cooper is nine years her senior. Her parents will take the couple to Europe, and Cooper will study medicine.

While Rev. G. B. Chambers was holding religious services at Lima, O., Thursday night, James Chaveus and Alex Rogers created a disturbance. The pastor remonstrated, when Rogers tried to get at him, but stopped at a stove, where Chambers met him with a poker. A pitched battle ensued, the pastor striking Rogers to the floor and pounding him so badly that he will die.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Latest Quotations From the Leading Trade Centres.

NEW YORK.—Markets have continued dull, accompanied with decline in some articles, we quote:

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66¼c at 67¼c; No 1. Northern, 71¾c; rye, No. 2, 50c at 57c; corn. No. 2, 45¼c at 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c at 36c; ungraded mixed, 34c at 35½c; barley, No.2, 63c at 64c. Buckwheat, 85c.

HOPS—State; 15c at 23c.

COTTON—8c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, pure leaf, 9c a 9¾c; Tallow, 5¼c a 5¾c; Butter, State and Pennsylvania, dairy, 19c a 26c; creamery, 27c; Cheese, full cream, 11¾c; good to fair, 11c a 11¼c; skims, 4c a 9¼c; Eggs, fresh State, 24c a 26c, western 24c a 25c; Pork, new mess, $15.50 a $16.50; dressed hogs, 7¼c a 7¾c; dressed beef, 6c a 8½c.

HAY—75c a 90c per 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, 80c a 85c; middlings, 85c a 1/5, 75c a 90c.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, common to extra, $3.70 a $5.00; cows, and bulls, $2.00 a $3.75; calves $5. a $8.50; sheep, $4.25 a $4.75; lambs, $3.50 a $5.00; hogs, $5.50 a $6.00.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 9c; chickens, 9 a 10c; spring ducks, 75c a $1.00 per pr; turkeys, 12c a 13c; geese, 12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—State, fresh fowls, 11c; chickens, 11c a 13c per lb; ducks, 12c a 14c; turkeys, 14c a 16c; geese, 13c a 14c.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 12c; medium coarse unwashed, 14c a 15c; fine washed, 15c; medium and coarse washed, 18c a 20c; choice fine scoured, 34c a 37c.

Aged Banker Hershfeld, of Helena, Mont., who married a young shopgirl, and seventy-year-old Banker Cannon, of Spokane, Wash., who married a handsome young New York woman against the protests of his family, are both involved in domestic troubles.

New and damaging evidence has been secured in the Coughlin trial at Chicago. An electric light operator testified that on the night of the murder of Dr. Cronin he saw a horse and wagon rapidly coming up the street, and, turning his light on it, he saw that it contained three men and a trunk. One of the men was Dan Coughlin, whom he knew well. Coughlin was sitting on the tr
testify on the fir
wife's fears that

P. A. DICKSON

—WITH—

H. Friedlander & Bro.,

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Latest Quotations From the Leading Trade Centres.

NEW YORK.—Markets have continued dull, accompanied with decline in some articles, we quote:

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66¼c at 67¼c; No 1. Northern, 71¾c; rye, No. 2, 50c at 57c; corn. No. 2, 45¼c at 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c at 36c; ungraded mixed, 34c at 35½c; barley, No.2, 63c at 64c. Buckwheat, 85c.

HOPS—State; 15c at 23c.

COTTON—8c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, pure leaf, 9c a 9¾c; Tallow, 5¼c a 5¾c; Butter, State and Pennsylvania, dairy, 19c a 26c; creamery, 27c; Cheese, full cream, 11¾c; good to fair, 11c a 11¼c; skims, 4c a 9¼c; Eggs, fresh State, 24c a 26c, western 24c a 25c; Pork, new mess, $15.50 a $16.50; dressed hogs, 7¼c a 7¾c; dressed beef, 6c a 8½c.

HAY—75c a 90c per 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, 80c a 85c; middlings, 85c a rye, 75c a 90c.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, common to extra, $3.70 a $5.00; cows, and bulls, $2.00 a $3.75; calves $5. a $8.50; sheep, $4.25 a $4.75; lambs, $3.50 a $5.00; hogs, $5.50 a $6.00.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 9c; chickens, 9 a 10c; spring ducks, 75c a $1.00 per pr; turkeys, 12c a 13c; geese, 12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—State, fresh fowls, 11c; chickens, 11c a 13c per lb; ducks, 12c a 14c; turkeys, 14c a 16c; geese, 13c a 14c.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 12c; medium coarse unwashed, 14c a 15c; fine washed, 15c; medium and coarse washed, 18c a 20c; choice fine scoured, 34c a 37c.

The great six-day billiard match in New York last week was won by Jacob Schaefer, the "Wizard," over Ives and Slosson. Schaefer's work was phenomenal throughout. He beat all balk-line records and performances, making the highest average and the highest run. In Saturday evening's game he made an average of 100 points, his highest run being 566. He received $3,500, Ives $1,200 and Slosson $800.

Nicaragua and the Canal.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 20.—The news of the reorganization of the canal company greatly pleases the merchants here. They say that the completion of the canal is the only salvation, pecuniarily, for the country. An American syndicate has offered the Government $1,000,000 for a railway, steamboat and land concession.

A Pocket Night-Lamp.

To instantly obtain a light sufficient to read the time by a watch or clock by night, without danger of setting things on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, pour upon this some pure olive oil, heated to the boiling point; the bottle is to be filled about one-third full, then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, then re-cork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter.

In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last a whole winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by watchmen in Paris in all the magazines where explosives or inflammable materials are stored.

The port of Dieppe, France, has been opened to American pork.

A late attack of influenza has left the Princess of Wales entirely deaf.

Prof. Charles Louis Michelet, a well-known German philosopher and author, is dead.

Berlin Anarchists, constantly dogged by the police, are likely to come to America.

Count Herbert Bismarck has assumed leadership of the Conservatives in the Reichstag.

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FOR LAZY FISHERMEN.

The Fish Rings the Bell and the Angler Does the Rest.

"As lazy as a fisherman" is a proverb of general acceptance, but it is a safe bet that there are fishermen along the Hudson River who can grand discount the men about whom the proverb was first made, says the Oswego Times. These Hudson River men have a contrivance by which they are spared the labor of holding the line as they sit on the river bank or on the end of a dock and fish for the festive tomcod and the succulent eel. In fact, they needn't sit at all if they don't want to. They may lie down and go to sleep if they feel like it, and most of them do. And therein is their laziness superior to that of the ancient angler, who had to keep awake or lose his fish.

Like most great inventions, this promoter of laziness is exceedingly simple. It consists of a pointed stick, a piece of whalebone and a bell. The bell is fastened to the whalebone, the whalebone is fastened to the stick, the stick is stuck firmly in the earth or in a crevice of the dock; the line is fastened to the whalebone near the top of the stick, and there you are. The angler baits his hook and throws over his line, and then settles himself for a nap. The foolish fish comes along, takes the bait, rings the bell, and announces that he is caught and wants to be taken up.

An angler new to this style of fishing, who set his line and went to sleep beside it, thought when he got a bite that it was the breakfast bell at home and growled as he rolled over that he'd be darned if he'd get up. In rolling over he knocked the stick out of the crevice, and the fish darted away with his line. He awoke just enough to realize that his tackle was disappearing, and as it went over the end of the dock he went after it. It took four men to fish him out, but he had the line with him, and the biggest eel that was caught that day.

The White Horse of Lambourne.

In Berkshire, England, is situated a hill on the steep sides of which is the figure of a gigantic horse whose dimensions are almost an acre in extent. The head, neck, body and tail of this wonderful figure consist of wide white lines, as does also each of its four legs. The outlines of this monstrous specimen of the genus equinus are formed by cutting trenches in the chalk, of which the hill is mainly composed, the ditches being from two to three feet deep and about ten feet in width. The chalk of the trenches being of a beautiful white and the surroundings the greenest of the green, makes the figure of the horse plainly discernible at a distance of about twelve miles. This is the famous "White Horse of Lambourne."

The white horse is known to have been the standard of the Saxons and some have supposed that this monster emblematic figure was made by Hengist, one of the Saxon kings. Mr. Wise, an antiquarian who has written much on the White Horse of Berkshire, brings in several arguments to prove that this figure was made by or under orders from Alfred during the reign of Ethelred, his brother, and that it is a monument to a victory over the Danes in the year 871. Other well-known writers are of the opinion that the celebrated White Horse is a natural freak—one of nature's oddest oddities. Ashmead-Burrton thinks that the early tribes noticed that the outlines of the freak resembled a horse to a certain extent and that they worked it into its present shape; at least that they gave the outlines their present graceful symmetry.

However this may be, it has been the custom since time out of memory for the neighboring peasants to assemble on a certain day of each year, usually about midsummer, to clear away the weeds from around the White Horse and to trim the edges of the trenches so as to preserve the color and shape. This task is known all over England as "Scouring the White Horse."

Work of Volcanoes.

Few people in this country imagine what terrible work a volcano of the regulation size can do when it once gets fully aroused. In 1838 Cotapaxi threw its fiery rockets more than 3,000 feet above the crater, and in 1857, when the blazing mass confined in the same mountain was struggling for an outlet, it roared so loud that the awful noise was heard for a distance of 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tungurague, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud and lava which dammed up a great river, opened new lakes, besides making a deposit of seething mud, ashes and lava 600 feet deep over the whole area of a valley which was twenty miles long and averaged 1,000 feet in width. The stream of lava which flowed from Vesuvius in 1837 and passed through the valley of Terre del Greco is estimated to have contained 333,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter. In 1760 Aetna poured out a flood of melted stones and ashes which covered eighty-four square miles of fertile country to a depth of from ten to forty feet. On this occasion the sand, scoria, lava, etc., from the burning mountain formed Mt. Rosini, a peak two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high.

In the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., the time of the destruction of Pompeii, the scoria, ashes, sand and lava vomited forth far exceeded the entire dimensions of the volcano itself, while in 1660 Aetna disgorged over twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes into Syria, Egypt and Turkey. It hurled stones of 800 pounds weight to Pompeii, a distance of six English miles, during the eruption of 79 A. D. Cotapaxi once projected a block of stone containing over 100 cubic yards a distance of nine and a half miles.

Overworked Cabinet Wives.

A woman, whose husband was in the Cabinet throughout an entire administration, has said that during the four years that they were "in office" she spent nearly her entire time in cataloguing and returning her numerous visits. "Four or five days of every week in the season," she said, "I actually took my lunch in the carriage and started out at 12 o'clock in my endeavor to catch up with my visiting book before my next reception day brought a fresh batch of callers to overwhelm me. It was the most dispiriting thing imaginable and was the hardest work I ever did. Something ought to be done to relieve the wives of the Cabinet officers from such a burden."

Economy laughs at hard times.

AIRTIGHT STEAMSHIPS.

A Curious Scheme to Save Vessels From Loss by Sinking.

An English mechanical genius has devised a method of indicating and stopping a leak by the use of compressed air. He divides a ship into airtight compartments fitted with doors provided with packing material and connected by tubes with a room on deck, called the "switch-room." In this room is a junction chest supplied with compressed air from fixed or portable compressors, and so arranged that the air can be delivered to any of the compartments. Other tubes lead from the compartment from which water can be forced out when required, and electric indicators are also connected with the switch-room to indicate the accumulation of water in any of the compartments. Should the vessel "spring a leak" the indicator will show which compartment is affected, so that the compressed air may be forced in to drive the water out.

The invention also includes the means for indicating the position of a sunken ship, this being accomplished by means of a buoy connected to a coiled rope. To refloat the vessel a diver can descend and connect the junction chest with the various compartments, so that by supplying compressed air the water will be ejected and the vessel floated. Other objects of the invention are the prevention of fire and means for extinguishing the same, and also for ventilating the cargo.

Presumptive Proof.

Mr. James W. Clarke, in a paper on "Problems of Presumptive Proof" in the Atlantic, shows that circumstantial evdience is usually all that is available in the case of serious crimes:

"It needs no brilliant jurist, however, to teach us the plain and simple truth that men do not commit crimes openly and in the light of day, but stealthily and in the darkness of concealment. The very root of the word 'murder,' taken from the old common law (murdrum), conveys the idea of concealment. A man about to forge a note does not call his neighbor and bid him watch the forgery. Neither does a man about to commit a murder announce his intention either to the proposed victim or any of his friends. Burglars are not accustomed to ring the front-door bell before picking the lock of the back door, nor do they, as a rule, leave their photographs on the entered premises to assist in their pursuit and identification. So that, until human nature is essentially changed, we may conclude with certainty that the overwhelming majority of criminals must either be punished upon indirect evidence or not at all; and the more enormous the crime and the more severe its punishment, the more certain it will always be that proof of guilt, nine times out of ten, cannot be direct, and must be presumptive.

"While the popular notion is that wrongful convictions on circumstantial evidence have been numerous, the records of the courts and the data afforded by history point to the converse conclusion, and suggest more strongly the perils of what is called direct evidence. The most memorable miscarriages of justice on record are not those in which circumstantial evidence and mere presumptions made thereon led to unjust verdicts, but those in which either direct evidence, or evidence which, though not absolutely direct, was apparently open to no sort of reasonable doubt, led to the conviction and execution of men and women who were afterwards shown to have been entirely innocent of the crimes which were so conclusively brought home to them."

Burning-Glass of Ice.

A few years ago an English professor caused quite a little excitement among a party of skaters on Serpentine River by making a lens of ice and lighting his pipe with it, says the Philadelphia Press.

This reminds the writer that this curious experiment was first brought before the public by the great Dr. Scoresby, who, when in the polar regions, to the great astonishment of his companions, who did not understand why the ice did not freeze the solar rays, performed a similar feat. It may also be worthy of remark that Prof. Tyndall, when a teacher in the Royal Institute, on several occasions set fire to little heaps of powder with rays from an electric arc concentrated by a lens of ice. His explanation was this:

Although ice absorbs rays of certain waves of light and is gradually melted thereby, there are other kinds of waves which it does not absorb, and it is these that produce heat at the focus of the bar of light which passes through the ice.

In short, it is wholly a question of the relative motions of the molecules of frozen water and those of the waves of the more penetrating rays of light.

Ocean Greyhounds Left Behind.

We land creatures are very proud of ourselves. We think we are so superior in every way to the creatures that dwell in the seas, and when we discover that we can make a steamship which, under favorable conditions, can travel from New York to Queenstown in a trifle under six days, we call that vessel an ocean greyhound. Why we should give a greyhound the credit for all the speed in creation—among living things—is not quite clear to those who know something about whales. The whale is not only a creature of great strength, but he is one of the most rapid of moving things. He can go faster than a locomotive when he gets his muscular steam up, as you will see for yourself when you realize the fact that the whale moves through the water with a velocity which, if continued at the same rate, would enable him to encircle the whole earth in less than fourteen days. Considering this, one might properly ask, why ocean greyhounds? Why not "steam whales?"—Philadelphia Press.

Walking-Sticks for Women.

If you have not seen the new ladies' walking-stick you will do so before long. The stick has the appearance of an umbrella, rolled extremely tight and slender to a degree. The handle, in ebony or light walnut, with a gold band, is convenient to hold, says the St. Louis Post-Despatch. Nothing, indeed, could be smarter. Many women who love walking with a support forego the pleasure because of the mannish look of the ordinary stick. The mock umbrella changes all this. It has, moreover, the advantage of being as light as a feather. We may expect to see it before many days are passed.

IS ADA REHAN BOW-LEGGED?

Or why Do Women Giggle at Montana's Big Silver Statue of Justice.

It has been frequently noticed by men who visited Montana's exhibit at the World's Fair since the silver statue of Justice was unveiled that whenever there was a party of women without escorts around the statue they invariably got to laughing at a great rate, as if they had made some great discovery, which was just too good to let the horid men into the secret of.

Yesterday, however, in an unguarded moment, one of these unconscious critics let the cat out of the bag. There were four or five of them standing around the statue gazing at her classic pose, when one of them, who had been looking intently at the ankles of Justice for several minutes, suddenly burst out with: "Oh, girls, she's bow-legged—just look!"

There was a gathering of heads in one place, and a craning of necks and much raising and lowering of eyes, as if trying to mentally follow the direction taken by Justice's ankle where it was lost under the folds of her toga. Then there was a unanimous nodding of heads and a great deal of giggling, as if the discovery constituted one of the rarest jokes ever heard of.

A careful survey of the lines of Justice's right ankle confirms the criticisms passed upon her by the women. There can be no question that, taking the original departure of the ankle from the foot upon which it rests and extending it in a straight line, the upper end would leave the main trunk of the statue somewhere about three feet above the pedestal, and, if further projected, would strike the roof of the Mines Building about 150 feet north of the point immediately over her head. The only possible way for her ankle to reach the main trunk of her body after starting out the direction it has is to describe a sort of horseshoe bend somewhere about the knee joint.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Hand to Hand with a Grizzly.

Ira Dodge, a hunter and trapper of this section, who on November 2, last year, had a bear fight that will become historical, is back at Evanston, Wyo., from Salt Lake, where he has been under the treatment of an oculist, says an exchange. At the end of the combat Dodge had a few more than one hundred wounds on his body. His only attendant for three months was his wife. She was a skilful and devoted nurse, but could do nothing for the eye. Happily the use of this member has been restored. Dodge is lame yet, but is able to be about. Of his encounter with the bear he says:

"Early on the morning of November 2 I saw three grizzlies at the edge of the timber a mile from Green River. To get them all meant a big bagging, and I thought I could do it. I tied my horse and went after them. I knocked down one and then a second, but could not find the third. The two down bawled like calves getting branded. I returned to the first and threw another bullet behind his shoulder. He lay still until I was within ten feet of him. He rose and rushed at me. I threw my hat into his face and jumped back and gave him a shot. The shell from my last explosion stuck in my rifle. I dropped the gun and pulled my knife, for the bear was upon me. I drove the knife into him half a dozen times clear to the hilt, but he did not seem to mind it. He knocked the knife from my hand. Then I stuck my fist into his mouth and he nearly took off my arm. He was biting and scratching me all over when I became unconscious. I suppose he felt himself dying and crawled away to accept the end alone. They always do that if possible. When I came to again I crawled on my hands and knees to my horse. I was bleeding all over and almost naked. The horse smelled my blood and the blood of the bear. For the first time since I have had him he stood still for me to mount. He carried me twelve miles to my cabin, where Mrs. Dodge saved my life by nursing me. I am going back in a few days to get my rifle and see the dead bears.

Tennyson's Religion.

John Addington Symonds, relating a conversation between Gladstone and Tennyson, in his "Recollections" of the latter, records the laureate as saying of the incognizability of manner:

"I cannot form the least notion of a brick. I don't know what it is. It's no use talking about atoms, extension, color, weight. I cannot penetrate the brick. But I have far more distinct ideas of God, of love and such emotions.

"I can sympathize with God in my poor way. The human soul seems to me always in some way—how, we do not know—identical with God. That's the value of prayer. Prayer is like opening a sluice between the great ocean and our little channels."

Then of eternity and creation he said: "Huxley says we may have come from monkeys. That makes no difference to me. If it is God's way of creation he sees the whole, past, present and future, as one." Then of morality: "I cannot but think moral good is the crown of man. But what is it without immortality? Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die. If I knew the world were coming to an end in six hours would I give my money to a starving beggar? No; if I did not believe myself immortal.

"I have sometimes thought men of sin might destroy their immortality. The eternity of punishment is quite incredible. Christ's words were parables to suit the sense of the times."

Further of morality: "There are some young men who try to do away with morality. They say, 'We won't be moral.' Comte, I believe, and perhaps Mr. Grote, too, deny that immortality has anything to do with being moral." Then from material to moral difficulties: "Why do mosquitoes exist? I believe that after God had made his world the devil began and added something."

"What do we do with old shoes that are left here?" said a shoe dealer, repeating a customer's question. "Well, we never do anything with them. There's a pile in the yard now waiting for the ash man to carry off. If, while it is there, any old bum wants to be shod we send him out and let him take his pick. But I know one shoe store that keeps all its cast-offs for a collector. In fact, I'm not sure that he doesn't pay a little something for them. Haven't the least idea what he does with them, but shouldn't wonder if you could buy the best of them afterwards in Hester street for ten cents a pair and, for all I know, some of them may be worked over into cheap stock."

POWER OF PLAIN MEN.

An Ambassador Advises His King to Make Peace Without Delay.

When the British officer dined with Gen. Marion and found American officers and soldiers content with a meal of baked potatoes he thought it useless for England to undertake to conquer such men. The following incident proves that the Ambassador of Philip III. of Spain made a similar discovery in his intercourse with the Hollanders, says an exchange.

Philip III. of Spain sent his Ambassador to treat with the states of Holland about recognizing their independence. When the great man arrived he was shown into an ante-chamber and told that if he waited in that room he would see the members of the State pass by.

The Ambassador waited very patiently, and seeing none but a number of plainly dressed men carrying bundles in their hands or under their arms, which bundles contained their food and clothes—for many of these persons came from different parts of the State—he turned to his interpreter and asked him when the States would come. The man replied:

"The persons whom you have this moment seen are the members of the State."

Upon hearing this the Ambassador lost no time in writing to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army to advise his royal master to make peace without delay, saying in explanation:

"I expected to have seen in the States a splendid appearance, but instead of that I saw only a parcel of plainly dressed men with very sensible faces, who came into the council with their provisions in their hands. Their parsimony will ruin the King, my master, in the course of the war if it is continued, for there is no fighting with people who can live upon a few pence a day and their nobles upon a shilling, and who will for nothing do everything that their country requires."

The King had the good sense to listen to this sage advice and agreed to treat with these Hollanders as an independent State, and thus put an end to the war.

The Bunco Game.

The bunco steerer has as many tricks as a mule, and what he doesn't know isn't worth knowing. His victims aren't always green countrymen, either.

The bunco steerer doesn't confine himself to one line of operations. All is fish that comes to his net. He is willing to show gentlemen who have lost their way where there is a good hotel, and incidentally to put them on to a square game. He works with the green goods men and brings them victims when the gambling dodge won't work, and when a victim discloses amorous propensities he always knows a frail lady who will help to play the badger game upon him.

The bunco steerer used to be in the habit of greeting a stranger effusively as "Judge Smith, of Wayback." Informed with much dignity of his error, he passed the word to his pal, who presently went off with 'Squire Jones, of Goshtown, and told him a lot about the folks "to hum."

This doesn't work now. The papers have printed the story so many times that the first renconter would awaken 'Squire Jones's suspicions. The present method is to get the names from the hotel registers by various devices of a number of visitors from rural districts and then to make a hasty study of their homes.

Suppose a man comes from Swanton Centre, Vt. An air of verisimilitude can be given to a bald and uninteresting narrative by a study of the gazetteer and map. And when a man says: "Why, 'Squire Jones, how are you? Don't remember me, I suppose. Saw you once at the Centre, but that was years ago. I'm from Franklin myself. Been here four years now," it's very convincing, especially when backed up by some bit of State gossip, easily gleaned from the Boston, Springfield and Albany papers. And the 'Squire who hesitates is lost.

It is only in the case of the most transparently stupid visitor that the clumsy old device can be worked any longer. But by more subtle methods I've known even a city man of some experience to be taken in. Only the newspapers don't print it! He never squeals!

Pen Etching of the Pope.

I found the Pope more spiritualized, with a personal radiance more benignant, less of a king and more of an apostle. A gentle benevolence, half afraid, it would seem, lurks in the curve of his lips and shows itself only in his smile and, at the same time, the straight, strong nose reveals the will—the unbending will, one that can wait. Leo XIII. resembles a saint in some cathedral window, but what attracts and rivets attention almost as much as his face are the hands—long, delicate, transparent hands, with contours of unrivaled purity—hands which seem, with their agate nails, offerings of precious ivory, laid upon a shrine. His voice has a far-away sound as if it had traveled to a distant country on the wings of prayer, and loved rather to soar towards heaven than to stoop to mortal ears. Nevertheless, in conversation it returns from the Gregorian monotone with a note in major key. Besides a mere trifle, a local habit lends his discourse a peculiar savor, a spice of nationalty. Though the Pontiff speaks correct and elegant French, at every moment the typical Italian exclamation "ecco" breaks in with its two crackling syllables.—Vincentown Gazette.

The Middle-Aged Woman.

The middle-aged woman is the best friend that either the young or old can have. With the former she is companionable and sympathetic, as her own youth is not so far behind her that she has no appreciation for the sentiment and sorrows of those just starting in life. To the old she represents the embodiment of sturdy common sense that has grown out of the follies of girlhood and is to them one who is competent to advise with judgment gained from actual experience.

To sum it all up, she is as the fruit that is in its perfection, neither too green nor over-ripe. She is a woman schooled in the ways of the world and able to meet its storms as well as its joys with a sturdy independence that at the same time lacks not one iota of feminine grace and charm, and whether her role be that of wife, maid or widow she can, if she so wills it, be more attractive in her full development than she ever was in the first bloom of [illegible]

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can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphates possess a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Fifty Cents Per Week

$5 CASH

—AND—

50c. Per Week

Will buy you a home in the CITY OF BOWIE.

30 CTS. PER WEEK.

The first opportunity offered colored people to secure Homes on Weekly payments of 30 cents a week or Two Dollars per month.

1000 LOTS FOR SALE.

In the city of Bowie, State of Maryland. Only 20 minutes ride from Washington. Double track 22 trains stop daily. Fare to and from Washington, only Six cents by commutation ticket. The junction of the Baltimore and Potomac and Pope Creek Railroad. Telegraph and Express offices. The best depot on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. Stores, churches and schools already built, The most healthful spot in the State of Maryland. Title to property perfect. No Taxes, and purchasers of lots will receive their deeds, with certificate of title "Free"

PRICE OF LOTS ONLY $10C.

TERMS OF PURCHASE: Five dollars cash and two dollars per month, with no interest. Half cash, 10 per cent discount; all cash 20 per cent discount.

Money will be advanced to parties desiring to build.

If a husband purchaser dies, before his purchase is completed, a deed in fee will be given to his widow, if the property has been improved, or if not, the amount already paid will be returned her

The above presents an opportunity never before offered the Colored people of the city of Washington to secure a valuable lot, either as an investment or for a home on monthly payments, and at the same time, entitled them to a vote and a voice in the Government of the country.

Those who apply first, will have the first choice of lots.

Already many have made their homes in the "City of Bowie," and lots purchased on the above terms should double in value within the next six months.

For further information apply to or CAMPBELL CARRINGTON
Owner, 505 D St., n. w.,
Washington, D. C.

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 50 cts. for 8 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large 32 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid, or we will send 4 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD Box 49, Hartford, Conn.

J. H. Dabney

UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER.

Office 441 L Street N. W.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

Telephone 845

You can. In other words, we will teach you BEE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We want you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

VICK'S

FLORAL

For 1893 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, PLANTS or BULBS. It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

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